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NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
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NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
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=> s (his or histidine) (2W) tag
  34 FILES SEARCHED...
  59 FILES SEARCHED...
  89 FILES SEARCHED...
L1       11735 (HIS OR HISTIDINE) (2W) TAG

=> s kinase or phosphatase
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
  55 FILES SEARCHED...
  92 FILES SEARCHED...
L2     2909673 KINASE OR PHOSPHATASE

=> s l1 (4A) l2
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  86 FILES SEARCHED...
L3           51 L1 (4A) L2

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  58 FILES SEARCHED...
  91 FILES SEARCHED...
L5           12 L4 AND PHOSPHATASE

=> s l4 and kinase
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
  47 FILES SEARCHED...
  83 FILES SEARCHED...
L6           22 L4 AND KINASE

=> d l5 1-12 bib ab

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 12  AGRICOLA
AN   2001:63299  AGRICOLA
DN   IND23221850
TI   Properties of polyclonal, monoclonal, and recombinant antibodies
     recognizing the organophosphorus pesticide chlorpyrifos-ethyl.
AU   Alcocer, M.J.C.; Doyen, C.; Lee, H.A.; Morgan, M.R.A.
AV   DNAL (381 J8223)
SO   Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, Sept 2000. Vol. 48, No. 9. p.
     4053-4059
     Publisher: Washington, D.C. : American Chemical Society.
```

CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
NTE Includes references
CY District of Columbia; United States
DT Article
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English
AB A rabbit polyclonal antiserum and two murine monoclonal antibodies recognizing the organophosphorus pesticide chlorpyrifos-ethyl were produced. The two hybridoma cell lines were then used as sources of immunoglobulin genes for the generation of recombinant scFv antibodies in Escherichia coli. The two scFvs showed either similar or improved limits of detection in an ELISA when compared with the monoclonal antibodies. Cross-reactivity studies showed that all of the antibodies were specific toward the chlorinated aromatic ring. Furthermore, scFv gene sequences were linked directly to sequences coding for either a c-Myc tag, a **His-tag**, or alkaline **phosphatase**. The fusion products generated were functional, and their properties were determined. The problems associated with producing scFvs and scFv derivatives for detection of pesticide residues from hybridoma are addressed and discussed.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1997:82493 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799374206
TI Specific detection of His-tagged proteins with recombinant anti-**His tag** scFv-**phosphatase** or scFv-phage fusions.
AU Lindner, P.; Bauer, K.; Krebber, A.; Nieba, L.; Kremmer, E.; Krebber, C.; Honegger, A.; Klinger, B.; Mocikat, R.; Pluckthun, A. (1)
CS (1) Biochem. Inst., Univ. Zuerich, Winterthurerstr. 190, CH-8057 Zurich Switzerland
SO Biotechniques, (1997) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 140-146, 148-149. ISSN: 0736-6205.
DT Article
LA English
AB Using a cell-bound immunogen, we have generated a monoclonal antibody, 3D5, that recognizes carboxy-terminal oligo-histidine tags (His tags) on a wide variety of proteins. From this monoclonal antibody, we have generated a single-chain fragment of the variable domains (scFv), a dimeric scFv-alkaline **phosphatase** fusion and an oligovalent scFv-display phage. The antibody in its various formats is an effective tool used in fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis, the BIAcore method, Western blots and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Western blots and ELISAs can be developed directly by using crude extracts of E. coli cells that produce the scFv-alkaline **phosphatase** fusion, thus providing an inexhaustable and convenient supply of detection reagent. Alternatively, oligovalent scFv-displaying phage can be used directly from culture supernatants for this purpose. The dissociation constants, K-D, of the peptide KGGHHHHH (KD = 4 times 10-7 M) and of imidazole (KD = 4 times 10-4 M) were determined. Molecular modeling of the Fv fragment suggests the occurrence of two salt bridges between the protonated histidine side chains of the peptide and the acidic groups in the antibody, explaining why the antibody or the substrate may be eluted under mildly basic conditions.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:348947 CAPLUS
DN 135:118756
TI A Study of His-Tagged Alkaline **Phosphatase** Immobilization on a Nanoporous Nickel- Titanium Dioxide Film
AU Zhang, Juan Kun; Cass, Anthony E. G.
CS Department of Biochemistry, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, South Kensington, London, SW7 2AY, UK
SO Analytical Biochemistry (2001), 292(2), 307-310

CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
PB Academic Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Both wt and **His-tag** alk. **phosphatase** (ALP) were immobilized on Ni-TiO2 films in similar amts., approx. 4 X 10-10 mol. An interesting result is that the activity of the immobilized His-tag ALP on Ni-TiO2 film was increased about twofold. This is consistent with the fact that the His-tag ALP may partially bind to Ni-TiO2 with the same orientation that maximally exposes the active sites. This result is comparable with the literature, as Vishwanath and coworkers reported that the activity of oriented immobilized enzyme is higher than that of the randomly immobilized enzyme. This is important for biosensor applications where the amt. of available surface may be low and so high retention of catalytic activity is essential. (c) 2001 Academic Press.
RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:92696 USPATFULL
TI Substituted azoles
IN Revesz, Laszlo, Therwil, SWITZERLAND
Schlapbach, Achim, Lorrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2002049220 A1 20020425
AI US 2001-975913 A1 20011012 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-EP3290, filed on 12 Apr 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 1999-8532 19990414
GB 1999-8531 19990414
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP THOMAS HOXIE, NOVARTIS CORPORATION, PATENT AND TRADEMARK DEPT, 564 MORRIS AVENUE, SUMMIT, NJ, 079011027
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2378
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB ##STR1##

wherein the symbols have meaning as defined herein, are p38 MAP kinase inhibitors, and are useful pharmaceutically for treating TNF.alpha. and IL-1 mediated diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, and diseases of bone metabolism, e.g. osteoporosis.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:12668 USPATFULL
TI Use of multiple recombination sites with unique specificity in recombinational cloning
IN Cheo, David, Kensington, MD, UNITED STATES
Brasch, Michael A., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Temple, Gary F., Washington Grove, MD, UNITED STATES
Hartley, James L., Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
Byrd, Devon R. N., Montgomery Village, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002007051 A1 20020117
AI US 2000-732914 A1 20001211 (9)
PRAI US 1999-169983P 19991210 (60)
US 2000-188020P 20000309 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE. KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C., Suite 600, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3934
CLMN Number of Claims: 142
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 9312
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for recombinational cloning. The compositions include vectors having multiple recombination sites with unique specificity. The methods permit the simultaneous cloning of two or more different nucleic acid molecules. In some embodiments the molecules are fused together while in other embodiments the molecules are inserted into distinct sites in a vector. The invention also generally provides for linking or joining through recombination a number of molecules and/or compounds (e.g., chemical compounds, drugs, proteins or peptides, lipids, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, etc.) which may be the same or different. Such molecules and/or compounds or combinations of such molecules and/or compounds can also be bound through recombination to various structures or supports according to the invention.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:199911 USPATFULL
TI Integrated systems and methods for diversity generation and screening
IN Bass, Steven H., Hillsborough, CA, United States
Davis, S. Christopher, San Francisco, CA, United States
Patten, Phillip A., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Tobin, Matthew, San Jose, CA, United States
Minshull, Jeremy, Menlo Park, CA, United States
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Affholter, Joseph A., Lake Village Zephyr Cove, NV, United States
PA Maxygen, Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States, 94063 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2001039014 A1 20011108
AI US 2001-760010 A1 20010110 (9)
PRAI US 2000-175551P 20000111 (60)
US 2000-213947P 20000623 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LAW OFFICES OF JONATHAN ALAN QUINE, P O BOX 458, ALAMEDA, CA, 94501
CLMN Number of Claims: 299
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8292
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Integrated systems and methods for diversity generation and screening are provided. The systems use common fluid and array handling components to provide nucleic acid diversification, transcription, translation, product screening and subsequent diversification reactions.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:173601 USPATFULL
TI 2-substituted 4,5-diaryl imidazoles
IN Revesz, Laszlo, Therwil, Switzerland
PA Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6300347 B1 20011009
WO 9901449 19990114
AI US 1999-446885 19991229 (9)
WO 1998-EP3930 19980626
19991229 PCT 371 date

19991229 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1997-13726 19970630
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rotman, Alan L.; Assistant Examiner: Desai, Rita
LREP Loeschorn, Carol
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 780
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel 2-substituted 4,5-diaryl imidazoles are provided, in particular compounds of Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R1, R2, R3 and R4 are as defined, in free or pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salt or physiologically-cleavable ester form, which have p38 MAP kinase (Mitogen Activated Protein Kinase) inhibiting activity. The compounds are used as pharmaceuticals for treating TNF.alpha. and IL-1 mediated diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and diseases of bone metabolism, e.g. osteoporosis.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:165621 USPATFULL
TI Intrabodies with defined framework that is stable in a reducing environment and applications thereof
IN Der Maur, Adrian Auf, Zurich, Switzerland
Barberis, Alcide, Zurich, Switzerland
Escher, Dominik, Zurich, Switzerland
PI US 2001024831 A1 20010927
AI US 2000-750424 A1 20001228 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-529307, filed on 11 Apr 2000, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 2000-IB218, filed on 1 Mar 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI WO 1999-IB2054 19991228
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MARSHALL, O'TOOLE, GERSTEIN, MURRAY & BORUN, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606-6402
CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1351
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for the isolation of CDRs in a defined framework that is stable and soluble in reducing environment is described as well as thus obtainable scFv. Starting from such scFv with defined framework a scFv library can be generated wherein the framework is conserved while at least one complementary determining region (CDR) is randomized. Such library, e.g. in yeast cells, is suitable for screening for antibody/CDR-interactions or for screening for antibodies.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:9736 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids encoding a collagenase
IN Craik, Charles S., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsu, Christopher A., Boulder, CO, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6017747 20000125
AI US 1997-984417 19971203 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-650129, filed on 9 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5747322
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapu; Assistant Examiner: Slobodlyarrsky, Elizabeth
LREP Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1283
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An isolated sequence is provided that encodes crab serine collagenase I. The mature recombinant collagenase (SEQ. I.D. No:4) has a molecular weight of 23,500 and may be expressed in a variety of expression systems for production of readily isolated and reliably pure collagenase with excellent specificity. The recombinant collagenase, however, may be expressed in inactive, zymogen form so as to provide long-term, shelf-stable protease that can be readily activated when collagenolytic activity is desired.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 1998:48240 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant crab collagenase
IN Craik, Charles S., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsu, Christopher A., Boulder, CO, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5747322 19980505
AI US 1996-650129 19960509 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.; Assistant Examiner: Slobodyansley, Elizabeth
LREP Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1176
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An isolated sequence is provided that encodes crab procollagenase (Seq ID NO 5) that upon cleaving off the 29 amino acid propeptide (Seq ID NO 6) transforms into an active collagenase (Seq ID NO 4). The procollagenase has the MW of about 26.6 kD and the mature collagenase has a MW of 23.5 kD. Procollagenase mutated at positions 201 and 235 is also provided. A storage-stabilized composition providing long-term, shelf-stable protease that can be readily activated when collagenolytic activity is desired is disclosed.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 12 WPINDEX (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-235207 [24] WPINDEX
DNC C2001-070553
TI Enzymatically degrading proteins and nucleic acids in samples and in various molecular biology techniques, by using heat-labile enzymes, especially proteases and nucleases from psychrotrophic bacteria.
DC B04 D13 D16 D22 D25 J04
IN NANO, F E
PA (UYVI-N) UNIV VICTORIA INNOVATION & DEV CORP
CYC 94
PI WO 2001018230 A1 20010315 (200124)* EN 79p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000073647 A 20010410 (200137)

ADT WO 2001018230 A1 WO 2000-US24787 20000908; AU 2000073647 A AU 2000-73647 20000908
FDT AU 2000073647 A Based on WO 200118230
PRAI US 1999-152912P 19990908
AB WO 200118230 A UPAB: 20010502
NOVELTY - Use of heat-labile enzymes (E), especially heat-labile proteases and heat-labile nucleases isolated from psychrotrophic bacteria for enzymatically degrading a protein used in recombinant nucleic acid technology or proteins and nucleic acids in a sample, is new. The sample is incubated in the presence of (E) and exposed to an elevated temperature not more than 60 deg. C that heat-inactivates (E).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) producing (M1) proteins, one or more DNA molecules or transcription products, by introducing a recombinant DNA molecule encoding the protein or transcription products, into one or more psychrotrophic bacterium, culturing the bacterium such that the bacterium expresses the products, exposing the bacterium to a temperature suitable for inactivating one or more enzymes of the bacterium and isolating the products;

(2) amplifying a nucleic acid molecule in a liquid, where the liquid is incubated with a heat-labile nuclease to allow the nuclease to degrade contaminating nucleic acid molecules in the liquid and is exposed to a temperature not more than 60 deg. C to inactivate the nuclease;

(3) isolating nucleic acid molecules from a protein-containing sample, by contacting the protein-containing sample with a heat-labile protease, incubating the sample to allow the heat-labile protease to digest protein in the sample and exposing the sample to a temperature sufficient to inactivate the heat-labile protease; and

(4) identifying (M2) a promoter that is active in a psychrotrophic bacterium, by operably linking a segment of DNA from a psychrotrophic bacterium to a detectable marker to create a construct, transforming the bacterium with the construct and detecting the detectable marker, where the detection of the marker indicates that the segment of DNA comprises the promoter.

USE - The method is useful for enzymatically degrading proteins used in recombinant nucleic acid technology, including methylation enzymes, DNA ligases, DNA polymerase, RNA polymerase, non-specific DNAases, endonucleases, RNAases, alkaline **phosphatases**, reverse transcriptases, single-stranded exonucleases, double-stranded exonucleases, topoisomerases and DNA gyrases and also for degrading proteins in a sample comprising a biological component such as cells, intracellular organelles, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids and nucleic acid including double and single-stranded DNA or RNA and double-stranded hybrid DNA/RNA molecules.

The method is also useful for removing nucleic acid or proteins from a liquid, glass plates, pipette tips, centrifuge tubes, test tubes and electrophoresis apparatus (claimed).

(M1) is useful for producing recombinant protein products, including industrial and consumer applications, including detergents, drain cleaners, food processing, pharmaceutical production and animal-feed.

ADVANTAGE - Proteases derived from psychrotrophic strains can be inactivated by a mild heating step which eliminates the problem of protease digestion of the desired products and also the need to use toxic materials. Heat-inactivation of the contaminating proteases reduces the expense of purifying recombinant proteins.

Dwg.0/8

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 12 WPINDEX (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-038822 [03] WPINDEX
DNC C2000-009996
TI Selecting clones of an expression library, useful e.g. to identify biologically important genes or proteins.
DC B04 C06 D16

IN BUESSOW, K; CAHILL, D; LEHRACH, H; WALTER, G
PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN
CYC 23
PI WO 9957312 A1 19991111 (200003)* EN 66p
      RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
       W: AU CA JP US
    AU 9941370 A 19991123 (200016)
    EP 1073771 A1 20010207 (200109) EN
       R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI NL SE
    JP 2002513589 W 20020514 (200236) 65p
ADT WO 9957312 A1 WO 1999-EP2964 19990430; AU 9941370 A AU 1999-41370
    19990430; EP 1073771 A1 EP 1999-924859 19990430, WO 1999-EP2964 19990430;
    JP 2002513589 W WO 1999-EP2964 19990430, JP 2000-547263 19990430
FDT AU 9941370 A Based on WO 9957312; EP 1073771 A1 Based on WO 9957312; JP
    2002513589 W Based on WO 9957312
PRAI US 1998-70547 19980430
AB WO 9957312 A UPAB: 20000118
    NOVELTY - A novel method for selecting clones of an expression library, which express inserts, comprises analyzing clones, arranged in an arrayed form, for the expression of at least one detectable polypeptide expressed as a fusion protein with an expression product of a recombinant insert, and rearraying clones expressing the polypeptide.

    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

    (1) a method for producing a pharmaceutical composition comprising formulating the insert, optionally comprised in a vector, or the expression product of an insert of a desired clone conferring a desired biological property, the insert or expression product having been identified by the novel method;

    (2) a pharmaceutical composition produced by the method of (1); and

    (3) a kit comprising at least two replicas of expression libraries as defined in the novel method, affixed to a solid support.

    ACTIVITY - No details are given.

    MECHANISM OF ACTION - No details are given.

    USE - The method enables clones containing nucleic acid inserts with desirable biological properties to be identified, useful for genome analysis in mammals, plants, prokaryotes etc. e.g. to identify new genes and proteins. For example, the desired biological property may be specificity for a cell or tissue, including normal, diseased or pretreated cells/tissues (claimed), enabling detection of genes linked with phenotypic changes resulting from e.g. disease or drug treatment. It may also be specificity for a cell/tissue developmental stage (claimed), e.g. enabling elucidation of proteins expressed at different stages of development, or for a specific microorganism (e.g. a bacterium), plant or organism (claimed). The nucleic acid inserts identified (optionally contained in a vector) and expression products identified and/or characterized can be included in pharmaceutical compositions (claimed), useful therapeutically e.g. in gene therapy. The method also enables characterization of known nucleic acids. It may be used to characterize the binding and/or non-specificity of antibodies, serum etc. and/or for defining binding domains and epitopes. For example, antibodies may be screened against arrays of potential antigens to determine cross-reactivity, or antibodies with no known antigen specificity screened for binding to different protein molecules expressed by inserts.

    ADVANTAGE - The method reduces false-positives in expression library screening, reducing the time and cost of identifying clones which prove to not have the desired biological properties.

    Dwg.0/9

=> d l6 1-22 bib ab
NO VALID FORMATS ENTERED FOR FILE 'GENBANK'
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format requested. Refer to file specific help messages or the

STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):filedefault

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:35442 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698607577
TI Escherichia coli expression vectors containing a protein **kinase** recognition motif **His**-6-**tag** and hemagglutinin epitope.
AU Kleman, Zvi; Yao, Nina; O'Donnell, Mike (1)
CS (1) Cornell Univ. Med. College, Dep. Microbiol., 1300 York Ave., New York, NY 10021 USA
SO Gene (Amsterdam), (1995) Vol. 166, No. 1, pp. 177-178.
ISSN: 0378-1119.
DT Article
LA English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1993:584408 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497003778
TI Crystallization and preliminary X-ray studies of extracellular signal-regulated **kinase**-2/MAP **kinase** with an incorporated **His-tag**.
AU Zhang, Faming; Robbins, David J.; Cobb, Melanie H.; Goldsmith, Elizabeth J. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Biochem., Univ. Tex. Southwestern Med. Cent. Dallas, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75235-9038 USA
SO Journal of Molecular Biology, (1993) Vol. 233, No. 3, pp. 550-552.
ISSN: 0022-2836.
DT Article
LA English

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:294359 CAPLUS
DN 135:118696
TI Post-translational modification of the N-terminal His tag interferes with the crystallization of the wild-type and mutant SH3 domains from chicken src tyrosine **kinase**
AU Kim, Kristine M.; Yi, Eugene C.; Baker, David; Zhang, Kam Y. J.
CS Division of Basic Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, 98109, USA
SO Acta Crystallographica, Section D: Biological Crystallography (2001), D57(5), 759-762
CODEN: ABCRE6; ISSN: 0907-4449
PB Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:601135 CAPLUS
DN 130:933
TI C-terminal His-tag fusion expression and purification of truncated cAMP-dependent protein **kinase**
AU Xu, Zheng-Ping; Duan, Zhi-Jun; Chen, Chang-Zheng; Li, Bo-Liang
CS Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 200031, Peop. Rep. China
SO Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1998), 30(2), 174-178
CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
PB Shanghai Kexue Jishu Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:184195 CAPLUS
DN 120:184195
TI A gene expression vector useful for protein purification and studies of protein-protein interaction
AU Zhao, Ling Jun; Narayan, Opendra
CS Med. Cent., Univ. Kansas, Kansas City, KS, 66160-7424, USA
SO Gene (1993), 137(2), 345-6
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
DT Journal
LA English

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAG79094 Protein DGENE
TI Amide compounds, isomers and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts with superior selective rho **kinase** inhibitory effect, useful as remedies for rho **kinase**-participated diseases, reagents and diagnostics -
IN Takanashi S; Naito Y; Tanaka H; Uehata M; Katayama K
PA (WELF-N) WELFIDE CORP.
PI WO 2001068607 A1 20010920 185p
AI WO 2001-JP2132 20010316
PRAI JP 2000-74764 20000316
DT Patent
LA Japanese
OS 2001-596899 [67]

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAI65472 DNA DGENE
TI Amide compounds, isomers and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts with superior selective rho **kinase** inhibitory effect, useful as remedies for rho **kinase**-participated diseases, reagents and diagnostics -
IN Takanashi S; Naito Y; Tanaka H; Uehata M; Katayama K
PA (WELF-N) WELFIDE CORP.
PI WO 2001068607 A1 20010920 185p
AI WO 2001-JP2132 20010316
PRAI JP 2000-74764 20000316
DT Patent
LA Japanese
OS 2001-596899 [67]

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAT05195 DNA DGENE
TI Nucleic acid molecules encoding Herpes virus thymidine **kinase** enzyme - useful for inhibiting a pathogenic agent, a tumour cell or an auto:reactive immune cell
IN Black M E; Loeb L A
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PI WO 9530007 A1 19951109 124p
AI WO 1995-US5561 19950502
PRAI US 1994-237592 19940502
DT Patent
LA English
OS 1995-403866 [51]

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAT05194 DNA DGENE
TI Nucleic acid molecules encoding Herpes virus thymidine **kinase** enzyme - useful for inhibiting a pathogenic agent, a tumour cell or an auto:reactive immune cell
IN Black M E; Loeb L A
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PI WO 9530007 A1 19951109 124p

AI WO 1995-US5561 19950502
PRAI US 1994-237592 19940502
DT Patent
LA English
OS 1995-403866 [51]

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAT05193 DNA DGENE
TI Nucleic acid molecules encoding Herpes virus thymidine **kinase** enzyme - useful for inhibiting a pathogenic agent, a tumour cell or an auto:reactive immune cell
IN Black M E; Loeb L A
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PI WO 9530007 A1 19951109 124p
AI WO 1995-US5561 19950502
PRAI US 1994-237592 19940502
DT Patent
LA English
OS 1995-403866 [51]

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 22 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAT05192 DNA DGENE
TI Nucleic acid molecules encoding Herpes virus thymidine **kinase** enzyme - useful for inhibiting a pathogenic agent, a tumour cell or an auto:reactive immune cell
IN Black M E; Loeb L A
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PI WO 9530007 A1 19951109 124p
AI WO 1995-US5561 19950502
PRAI US 1994-237592 19940502
DT Patent
LA English
OS 1995-403866 [51]

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 22 GENBANK.RTM. COPYRIGHT 2002

LOCUS (LOC): BD105684 GenBank (R)
GenBank ACC. NO. (GBN): BD105684
GenBank VERSION (VER): BD105684.1 GI:22651258
CAS REGISTRY NO. (RN): 451732-19-7
SEQUENCE LENGTH (SQL): 60
MOLECULE TYPE (CI): DNA; linear
DIVISION CODE (CI): Patent
DATE (DATE): 27 Aug 2002
DEFINITION (DEF): Amide compounds and use thereof.
SOURCE: unidentified.
ORGANISM (ORGN): unidentified
unclassified
NUCLEIC ACID COUNT (NA): 23 a 20 c 9 g 8 t
COMMENT:
OS Unknown
PN WO 0168607-A/3
PD 20-SEP-2001
PF 16-MAR-2001 WO 2001JP002132
PR 16-MAR-2000 JP 00P 074764
PI SHINICHI TAKANASHI,YOICHIRO NAITO,HIROSHI TANAKA,MASAYOSHI PI UEHATA,
PI KOSHIRO KATAYAMA
PC C07D213/75,C07D409/12,C07D471/04,C07D405/12,C07D401/12,A61K31/
PC 4436,
PC A61K31/4409,A61K31/55,A61K31/437,A61K31/4709,A61P35/00,A61P35/
PC 04,A61P9/00,
PC A61P9/08,A61P9/12,A61P9/10,A61P11/06,A61P15/06,A61P15/10, PC A61P29/00,

PC A61P37/06,A61P37/18,A61P15/18,A61P19/0,A61P19/10,A61P27/02, PC A61P27/06,
PC A61P25/00,A61P31/00
CC DNA sequence of part of expression vector of human ROCK-1 CC **kinase** domain
CC having **His-Tag** sequence added to C-terminal.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..60
FT /organism='Unknown'.
REFERENCE: 1 (bases 1 to 60)
AUTHOR (AU): Takanashi,S.; Naito,Y.; Tanaka,H.; Uehata,M.; Katayama,K.
TITLE (TI): Amide compounds and use thereof
JOURNAL (SO): Patent: WO 0168607-A 3 20-SEP-2001; WELFIDE CORP,SHINICHI TAKANASHI,YOICHIRO NAITO,HIROSHI TANAKA, MASAYOSHI UEHATA,KOSHIRO KATAYAMA

FEATURES (FEAT):

Feature Key	Location	Qualifier
source	1..60	/organism="unidentified"
		/db-xref="taxon:32644"

SEQUENCE (SEQ):
1 aatcaaagaa gaaatctagc actcgagcac caccaccacc accactaacc taggtagctg

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2002:246844 USPATFULL
TI DNA molecules encoding single strand gap response proteins involved in activation of a DNA repair/cell cycle checkpoint pathway
IN Dean, Frank, New York, NY, United States
O'Donnell, Michael E., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States
PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6455681 B1 20020924
AI US 1999-292858 19990416 (9)
PRAI US 1998-82020P 19980416 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 3579
INCL INCLM: 536/023.100
INCLS: 435/071.100; 435/069.100; 435/471.000; 435/455.000; 435/320.100; 435/252.300; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 514/044.000; 424/093.100
NCL NCLM: 536/023.100
NCLS: 435/071.100; 435/069.100; 435/471.000; 435/455.000; 435/320.100; 435/252.300; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 514/044.000; 424/093.100
IC [7]
ICM: C07H071-04
ICS: C12D021-02; C07K014-00
EXF 530/350; 435/325; 435/252.3; 435/320.1; 435/455; 435/471; 435/69.1; 435/71.1; 536/23.1; 514/44; 424/93.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2002:92696 USPATFULL
TI Substituted azoles
IN Revesz, Laszlo, Therwil, SWITZERLAND
Schlapbach, Achim, Lorrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2002049220 A1 20020425
AI US 2001-975913 A1 20011012 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-EP3290, filed on 12 Apr 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 1999-8532 19990414
GB 1999-8531 19990414
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2378
INCL INCLM: 514/269.000
INCLS: 514/272.000; 544/331.000; 544/315.000
NCL NCLM: 514/269.000
NCLS: 514/272.000; 544/331.000; 544/315.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-513
ICS: A61K031-506; C07D043-04; C07D413-04
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2002:12668 USPATFULL
TI Use of multiple recombination sites with unique specificity in recombinational cloning
IN Cheo, David, Kensington, MD, UNITED STATES
Brasch, Michael A., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Temple, Gary F., Washington Grove, MD, UNITED STATES
Hartley, James L., Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
Byrd, Devon R. N., Montgomery Village, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002007051 A1 20020117
AI US 2000-732914 A1 20001211 (9)
PRAI US 1999-169983P 19991210 (60)
US 2000-188020P 20000309 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9312
INCL INCLM: 536/023.100
NCL NCLM: 536/023.100
IC [7]
ICM: C07H021-02
ICS: C07H021-04
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2001:199911 USPATFULL
TI Integrated systems and methods for diversity generation and screening
IN Bass, Steven H., Hillsborough, CA, United States
Davis, S. Christopher, San Francisco, CA, United States
Patten, Phillip A., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Tobin, Matthew, San Jose, CA, United States
Minshull, Jeremy, Menlo Park, CA, United States
Welch, Mark, Fremont, CA, United States
Gustafsson, Claes, Belmont, CA, United States
Carr, Brian, Fremont, CA, United States
Jenne, Stephane, Burlingame, CA, United States
Raillard, Sun Ai, Mountain View, CA, United States
Crameri, Andreas, Reinach, Switzerland
Stemmer, Willem P.C., Los Gatos, CA, United States
Emig, Robin, Redwood City, CA, United States
Longchamp, Pascal, East Palo Alto, CA, United States
Goldman, Stanley, Walnut Creek, CA, United States
Giver, Lorraine J., Santa Clara, CA, United States
Affholter, Joseph A., Lake Village Zephyr Cove, NV, United States
PA Maxygen, Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States, 94063 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2001039014 A1 20011108
AI US 2001-760010 A1 20010110 (9)
PRAI US 2000-175551P 20000111 (60)
US 2000-213947P 20000623 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 8292
INCL INCLM: 435/006.000
INCLS: 702/020.000; 435/287.200

NCL NCLM: 435/006.000
NCLS: 702/020.000; 435/287.200
IC [7]
ICM: C12Q001-68
ICS: G06F019-00; G01N033-48; G01N033-50; C12M001-34
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2001:173601 USPATFULL
TI 2-substituted 4,5-diaryl imidazoles
IN Revesz, Laszlo, Therwil, Switzerland
PA Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6300347 B1 20011009
WO 9901449 19990114
AI US 1999-446885 19991229 (9)
WO 1998-EP3930 19980626
19991229 PCT 371 date
19991229 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1997-13726 19970630
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 780
INCL INCLM: 514/333.000
INCLS: 514/202.000; 546/255.000; 546/256.000; 546/210.000; 546/193.000
NCL NCLM: 514/333.000
NCLS: 514/202.000; 546/193.000; 546/210.000; 546/255.000; 546/256.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-4439
ICS: C07D401-14
EXF 546/184; 546/192; 546/193; 546/210; 546/255; 546/256; 514/202; 514/333
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2001:142479 USPATFULL
TI Human origin of replication complex genes and uses thereof
IN O'Donnell, Michael, 16 Maple La., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States 10706
Dean, Frank, 253 E. 82nd St., Apt. B-8, New York, NY, United States 10028
Bruck, Irena, 1161 York Ave., Apt. 11M, New York, NY, United States 10021
PI US 6281347 B1 20010828
AI US 1998-150213 19980909 (9)
PRAI US 1997-58479P 19970910 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 900
INCL INCLM: 536/023.500
INCLS: 536/023.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/252.300; 435/252.330
NCL NCLM: 536/023.500
NCLS: 435/252.300; 435/252.330; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.100
IC [7]
ICM: C07H021-04
EXF 536/23.1; 536/23.5; 435/6; 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/252.3; 435/252.33
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2000:164710 USPATFULL
TI Receptor-like protein **kinase**, RKN, and method of use for increasing growth and yield in plants
IN Zhong, Jingping, La Jolla, CA, United States
Zhu, Qun, San Diego, CA, United States
Lamb, Christopher J., San Diego, CA, United States
PA The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, United States (U.S.

corporation)
PI US 6156954 20001205
AI US 1998-120855 19980721 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2033
INCL INCLM: 800/290.000
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/419.000; 435/469.000; 435/470.000; 435/471.000; 536/023.600; 800/287.000; 800/294.000; 800/298.000; 800/292.000; 800/293.000
NCL NCLM: 800/290.000
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/419.000; 435/469.000; 435/470.000; 435/471.000; 536/023.600; 800/287.000; 800/292.000; 800/293.000; 800/294.000; 800/298.000
IC [7]
ICM: C12N005-04
ICS: C12N015-29; C12N015-52; C12N015-84; A01H005-10
EXF 435/69.1; 435/320.1; 435/410; 435/419; 435/468; 435/471; 435/469; 435/470; 536/23.6; 800/278; 800/287; 800/290; 800/295; 800/298; 800/320.2; 800/294; 800/292; 800/293
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 2000:9736 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids encoding a collagenase
IN Craik, Charles S., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsu, Christopher A., Boulder, CO, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6017747 20000125
AI US 1997-984417 19971203 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-650129, filed on 9 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5747322
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1283
INCL INCLM: 435/252.300
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/440.000; 435/226.000; 536/023.200; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 435/252.300
NCLS: 435/226.000; 435/320.100; 435/440.000; 536/023.200; 536/023.500
IC [6]
ICM: C12N001-20
ICS: C12N015-00; C12N009-64; C07H021-04
EXF 435/252.3; 435/320.1; 435/440; 435/226; 435/352.3; 536/23.2; 536/23.5
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL
AN 1998:48240 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant crab collagenase
IN Craik, Charles S., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsu, Christopher A., Boulder, CO, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5747322 19980505
AI US 1996-650129 19960509 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1176
INCL INCLM: 435/226.000
INCLS: 435/212.000; 435/219.000; 530/857.000
NCL NCLM: 435/226.000
NCLS: 435/212.000; 435/219.000; 530/857.000
IC [6]
ICM: C12N009-64

ICS: C12N009-48; C12N009-50
EXF 435/212; 435/219; 435/226; 530/857
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 22 WPINDEX (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-235207 [24] WPINDEX
DNC C2001-070553
TI Enzymatically degrading proteins and nucleic acids in samples and in various molecular biology techniques, by using heat-labile enzymes, especially proteases and nucleases from psychrotrophic bacteria.
DC B04 D13 D16 D22 D25 J04
IN NANO, F E
PA (UYVI-N) UNIV VICTORIA INNOVATION & DEV CORP
CYC 94
PI WO 2001018230 A1 20010315 (200124)* EN 79p C12P021-06
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000073647 A 20010410 (200137) C12P021-06
ADT WO 2001018230 A1 WO 2000-US24787 20000908; AU 2000073647 A AU 2000-73647 20000908
FDT AU 2000073647 A Based on WO 200118230
PRAI US 1999-152912P 19990908
IC ICM C12P021-06
ICS C12N009-16; C12N009-48